FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, JAMES S. ATHON. Of Marion County. FOR AUDITOR OF STATE. JOSEPH RISTINE. Of Pountain County. FOR TREASURER OF STATE. MATTHEW L. BRETT, Of Daviess County FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL. OSCAR B HORD. Of Decatur County. FOR REPORTER OF SUPREME COURT. MICHAEL C. KERR, Of Floyd County.

FOR SUPERISTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, SAMUEL L. RUGG. Of Allen County CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS. 1st District-JOHN LAW. JAMES A. ORAVENS H. W. HARRINGTON. W. S HOLMAN. E. JOHNSON. A. B CONDUITT. D W. VOORHEES.

Impertinent Intermeddling Commit-

DAVID TURPIE

J. K. EDGERTON

J. F. McDOWELL

Mr. SEYMOUR, in his speech accepting the nomination for Governor, tendered him by the De mocracy of New York, remarked that the Republigans were not fitted to carry on the Government. This he illustrated by stating that they approved of the formation of impertinent meddling committees, who push themselves into the very counsels of our rulers. They propose to organize men outside the authority of law and the constituted

A few days ago we noticed that a self constituted intermeddling committee had gone from this State to thrust their advice upon the Presie setting up an independent prosecution of the war, outside of the constituted authorities of the nation. The Lafayette Courier thus noticed the meddler's proposition:

A Proposition FROM THE NORTHWEST -- We violate no confidence in the statement that Hon. Henry S Line, Judge Test, Jesse L. Williams, Hon Dick Thompson, Cassius M Clay, Garrett Davis and other representative men of the North west, have been in Washington for some days urging upon the President the acceptance of a proposition for the consolidation of the troops of the Northwestern States into one grand division under the command of Governor Morton. They pledge themselves in behalf of the great Northwest to crush out the rebellion from he line of Virginia southward in ninety days and leave New York. Pennsylvania and the East the task of encountering Lee and his desperate legions. The proposition was well considered and fully matured before it was made. The decision of the Presi dent has not been rendered, but grave lears are entertained for the fate of the proposition.

The telegraph of the associated press, which appeared in yesterday morning's paper, says that Governor Moston's commissioners met with a decided rebuke. We quote:

Senator Lane and other prominent Indianians who were here a few days ago on a mission from Gov. Morton, have returned with "No" for an answer. Gov. Morton desired authority to arm and uniform the regiments from his State, by making requisitions directly, instead of through the General Government, and to select the Gen-

Modest, that, very. The Governor "desired authority" to act independently of the General Government, procure clothing and arms for the regiments of this State, and select the Generals to lead them. Somebody could have made a considerable amount of money out of an opera tion of this kind. But the Governor was not satisfied with being the royal satrap of Indiana-King Oliver the First of all Hoosierdom-but he desired to add Kentucky to his dominions. The special Washington dispatches to the Cincinnati Gazette, dated the 11th, have the following in reference to the meddling committee:

THE WESTERN DELEGATION.-Stories are in circulation here that the recent delegation of Indiana and Kentucky politicians came for the purpose of arging the appointment of Gov. Morton as Provisional Governor of Kentucky, and representing that the Union members at the Kentucky Legislature desired such an appointment. This version is not believed, but it is known that this delegation desired to secure an arrangement by which the State authority of Indiana could provide for their own troops, without waiting to go through the delay of the War Office, and could select their own Generals for them As the matter is understood here, this was coupled with expressions of dissatisfaction from both Kentuckians and Indianians with some features of the present military management in that deparement, with the request that Gen. Thomas A. Morris, whose brilliant services in Western Virginta have never been recognized by the Government, should be put at the head of the depart-

The whole request, both as relating to Indiana matters and to the affairs of the department, met with a flat refusal.

The New York Herald's Washington dispatches of the 10th say:

A PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR FOR KENTUCKY .-It is understood that one Indiana delegation of prominent politicians has been here to get the President to appoint Gov. Morton, of Indiana, Provisional Governor of Kentucky. It is alleged that the members of the Kentucky Legislatore desire such action. The President declines to accede to this request.

The New York Tribune's Washington dispatches of the same date thus notices the med

A MISSION FROM INDIANA UNSATISFIED. - Seuafor Lane and other prominent Indiamans who were here a few days ago on a mission from Gov. Morton, have returned with "No" for an answer. Gov. Morton desired authority to arm and uniform the new regiments from this State by making requisitions directly instead of through the General Government, and to select the Generals to lead them. It is understood that if this latter privilege had been granted him he would have appointed to the chief commend Gen Thomas A. Morris, who has been shelved ever since his success in Western Virginia, and notwithstanding the efforts of many leading men from his own and adjoining States to have him appointed Major General. To all these requests of Gov. Morton a decided refusal was given.

A decided refusal to all these intermeddling

requests was right. If the propositions of the impertinent meddling committee of Indiana had been acceded to, what would have been the resuit? Instead of unity of action and singleness of purpose, snarchy would have reigned throughout. If Governor Morros had been authorised to arm and uniform the troops of Indiana, and appoint the Generals to lead them, the Governor of every other State would have demanded the same privilege-the same anthority. We should then have some twenty four Governors buying arms, uniforms, horses, tents, &c. &c., and appointing Generals innumerable There would be twenty four armies distinct from each other, looking to State authorities for sup plies and orders, instead of a single head as now. Who can imagine the confusion and the enormous stealings which would follow such an Utopian scheme. But it is worthy the source from whence it emanates. It is a Republican idea out and out. And who can doubt, after such a suggestion, the truth of the oft repeated charge that Republicans are not fitted to carry on the Government. If any one desires to know why the war is not ended, why its terrible conse-

quences have visited the country, the answer is, we are under Republican rule. We ask the people of Indiana to reflect upon these visionary give prominent and approbatory insertion to the propositions of importment intermeddling Republi can committees, and then we inquire whether it | Gov. DeWigt Clinton, in a speech in the New is the part of wisdom to longer continue the York Legislature, in 1819, said;

pomination of such a man, at the present time, adaquabtine chains of interest. power. He denounces in bold terms the of doing it!

not only, but even justification to the rebellion. of Illinois, at their State Convention on the 10th Mr. SEYMOUR was for standing by the Govern-instant; ment, giving it all the men and money it required test solely for its de-truction. This is the po-

truly did he remark that the Democracy had Northern extremists are alike inconsistent with been and would be loyal and obedient to the laws the Federal Constitution, and irreconcilable with and Constitution of the country, not from fear, first have already involved us in a civil war, and but from patriotism; and that the President had the latter, if permitted to retain ascendarcy, will been far less embarrassed by the Democrats than leave to the nation but little hope of the restorathe Republicans. In striking contrast is the position of the two parties. The Republicans, to selves and of our children, and in the name of all destroy slavery, would permit the overthrow of we hold dear in the future of our beloved counthe Government, even welcome its destruction; try, against the resolution of pledging the nation stitution as it is and restoring the Union as it States; and that we regard such measure, avoivery is saved or destroyed.

Mr Seymour is hailed by the conservative citi- posed to all schemes having for their objects, im zens of New York, regardless of past party dis- mediate or remote, the taxation of the winte tinctions, is a gratifying assurance that he will man for the purchase of the negro anywhere. be triumphantly elected, and in his success the this State, charged with violations of civil law, radicalism and the radicals which have brought and their transportation to military prisons bethe present difficulties upon the country, will be youd this State calls for the most unqualified con justly rebuked. We copy from the proceedings demastion, and are direct and open violations of

of the Convention the following: ratio Seymour of Oneida, be unanimously nom-

had an electric effect upon the Convention Every member started to his feet, and cheer after cheer resounded through the had. The scene of enthusiasm and excitement is beyond description. The motion of Mr. Purdy was carried amid a periect tempest of appause, and the unanimous amidst the most dealening calls for "Seymour," Seymour, "Seymour."

become quiet again. Mr. Seymour soon appeared upon the platform

took place lasting for several minutes. Governor Seymour, when order became suf that a return to rigid economy and accountability Democratic Convention held less than two years amount levied-so as to be within the present ago in this same hall, to exhort the dominant ability of the people to pay.

for the restoration of the Union and the preser. State or county treasuries. vation of the Constitution. He then drew a pic- Resolved, That, in order to sustain the financial made by Republican journals on the Administra | ted States treasury notes. tion, which Administration they charged with in | Recolved. That we hall with satisfaction the untold misery and suffering on the country. He and for the overthrow of the Constitution. its present situation it could not save the country. free institutions. Mr. Seymour then stated the position of the Resolved, That our thanks are due and are The Democratic party had been and would be fields, for the admiration of all coming time. loval and obedient to the laws and Constitution of their country, not from fear but patriotism He A Test of Republican No-Party Prowarned, he implored the Republicans not to mistake the patriotism of the Democracy for fear.

mocracy were confident in their cause, for they were buttling for the Union, the Constitution in his speech by the most enthusiastic outbursts nominations for the approaching election in this of applause, seldom if ever equalled in any State State, and requires the united exertion of all Convention. At the conclusion of his speech citizens to suppress the present wicked rebellion, cheer after cheer was given for him, and the to maintain the Constitut on and enforce the laws provisions. most intense feeling was exhibited, everybody of the United States, and to restore and perpetucrowding forward to seize him by the hand and ate the Union." show the pleasure and gladness they felt at his The resolution was commended by the Repub-

enough to sweep away the cobweb system of ter

porism and threats which seemed to be field over

the heads of the people. The security of the pub-

he is in the loyalty and intelligence of that party.

and upon that party the Government can at all

times rely. The President has been far less em-

barrassed by Democrats than by Republicans.

Mr. Seymour concluded by saying that the De-

cries were made for "Fernando Wood;" who, in they had issued a call for their convention and a brief, spirited, eloquent and patriotic address, "it was therefore too late to accept and carry into given utterance to, declaring that the time had they had not issued their call they would have come when the people could speak their minds, accepted it. The election in that State will not Under the present Administration, a man hereto- be held until November, and there was ample fore, if he spoke the truth, was sent to rort La- time to carry into effect the proposition of the fayette, and the only security for him against imprisonment was to give atterance to lies. He Their convention might have been indefinitely pledged that the city of New York would give postponed, and a new call made in accordance thirty thousand majority for Horato Seymour, and that nothing could prevent him (Mr Sev Central Committee moun) from being the next Governor of the great

State of New York. Mr. Wood's remarks were enthusiastically ap-

O. W. Holmes says a man always loves a womap and a woman a man, unless some good marner as the ingenuity of fanaticism shall reason exists to the contrary.

Birds are a poor man's music, and flowers the poor man's poetry

The New York Tribune has the audacity to following paragraph:

A dismemberment of the Republic into sens-Government in such hands? Let your answer be rate Confederacies would necessarily produce the recorded at the polls on the first Tuesday in Oc. jerious circumspection and hostile preparations of bordering States; large standing armies would be immediately a sed; unceasing and sindictive wars. New York Democratic Mate Conven- would follow and a military despoti-m would reign triumphant on the ruins of civil liberty. A The Democracy of New York met in Conven- dissolution of the Union may, therefore, be considered the natural death of our free Government. tion at Albany on the 10th inst. The attendance And to avert this awful calamity all local prejuof delegates was very large and the utmost en- dices and geographical distinctions should be thusiasm and unanimity characterized its pro-ceedings. By acclamation the Hon. Honatio frequent intercourse and beneficial intercommuni-SETMOUR was nominated for Governor. The together by the golden ties of commerce and the

when the counsels of statesmen are needed to Why, then do not the hypocrites of the Triguide the ship of State from the perils which bune go, as Jupas did, and hang themselves? beset her, augurs well. Mr. Sermoun is a states. Have they not been of the very noisiest of man, a patriot and an honest man. The brief those who were for "letting the Union slide," report of his speech, which we append, is evi- like BANKS-for treating "the Constitution as a dence, if his past history did not amply illustrate | league with hell"-for intensifying "local prejuthe qualities conceded to him, that he is the man dices and geographical distinctions?" Go, then, for the times and eminently fit to be placed in hang yourselves, and save other people the trouble

iniquitous radical legislation of Congress, which, Itimois Democratic State Convention by its disregard of the Constitution and the spirit | The following resolutions were unanimously of our institutions, was giving aid and comfort and enthusiastically adopted by the Democracy

Resolved, That the Constitution, and laws for the suppression of the rebellion, but holding made in pursuance thereof, are and must remain the party in power and the Administration to a the supreme law of the and, and as such must strict accountability for the use of the means be preserved and maintained in their proper and rightful supremacy; that the rebellion now in placed in their hands. In regard to slavery, he arms against them must be suppressed, and it is was for letting it take the consequences of the the duty of all good citizens to aid the General war, but he was opposed to waging the con. Government in all legal and constitutional mea-

sition of the Democracy everywhere. Most Resolved, That the doctrines of Southern and

while the Democracy are for sustaining the Con- to pay for all the negroes which may be emancipated by authority of any of the Southern was, whether in the prosecution of the war slav ing as it does the expenditure of thousands of millions of dollars, as a measure of transcendant The enthusiasm with which the nomination of that we are unalterably and unconditionally op-

Resolved. That the recent arrests of citizens of the Constitution of the United States. That the people of this State have a right to demand that Hon. Elijah F. Pardy then moved that Ho all of her children so arrested shall be immedi ately restored to their homes and allowed a fair inated by acclamation the candidate of the Dem- and impartial trial, according to the provisions of ocratic State Convention for the Governorship of the Constitution, so that if guilty they may be convicted and punished, and if not guilty that The mention of the name of Horatio Seymour they may have their reputations honorably vindi-

Resolved, That while we deprecate and condemn the extravagances of some portions of the public press, and still more strongly condemn all secret political organizations, as unnecessary, we will even protest against all unjust interlerence 'Aye" of the Convention rang through the hall with the freedom of speech and of the press, hy arbitrary and illegal arrests and imprisonments, or by extra judicial suppression of newspapers in It seemed as if the Convention would never the loyal States where the ordinary courts of jus tice are unobstructed, as tyrannical, oppressive to individuals and d ngerous to the public liberty. Resolved, That the people justly view with when another outburst of enthusiastic cheering alarm the reckless extravagance which pervades

ficiently restored addressed the Convention in a is indispensable to arrest the systematic plunder speech of unusual force, brilliancy, eloquence and of the public treasury by favored partisins. dness. After stating his unwillingness to ac- / Resolved. That we consider the new excise law cept the office under any other circumstances | unjust in many of its features, and particularly than those rendering it the daty of every man to oppressive on the agricultural States; and we do what was in his power to rescue the country lurge such amendments as shall make it equal from its present difficulties, he referred to the and just, and also a general reduction of the

every department of the Federal Government;

party to submit the "Crittenden Compromise," | Resolved, That the strictest economy in the to a vote of the people in order to avert the war. administration of the affairs of our State Gov-Mr. Seymour then reviewed at length the ernment is imperatively required; and the execcourse of Congress, which refused the petition of utive, legislative and judicial officers should rethe Democracy, and traced the history of events ceive for their compensation only the salaries from the first battle of Bull Run down to the allowed by the Constitution of the State; and pledge made by Congress to prosecute the war that all additional fees should be paid into the

ture of the subsequent action of Congress, which | credit of the United States Government, and to disregarded the wisdom of Solomon, "that it is relieve the people of the State from paying exan honor to a man to cease from strife, but a fool orbirant premiants to brokers for gold, we recom will be meddling." He alluded to the assaults mend that all taxes be collected and paid in Uni-

competency, corruption, and unfaithfulness. He recent declaration of the President of the United showed how the course of Congress had tended States, that his object is to "save the Union the to unite the South and distract the North, for the shortest way under the Constitution"-that it is Republican party had evinced a spirit of insub the duty of all good citizens to sustain the Presiordination toward the Administration of its own dent against the pressure of the radical Republicreating. He reminded the Republican party cans to induce him to depart from this principle. that slavery was not the only thing in the Con- and pervert the effort to suppress a wicked rebel stitution, the overthrow of which would bring hon into a war for the emancipation of slaves

argued that although the Republicans were not | Resolved. That the people of Illinois having intentionally dishonest, they were not fitted to inhibited by the State Constitution and law the carry on the Government. They approved of entrance of free negroes into this State, and as the formation of impertment meddling commit- the present disturbances on our border are likely tees, who bush themselves into the very councils to bring in an influx of that population from other "to instruct the Throne in the language of truth," of our rulers. They propose to organize men States, we respectfully ask the public authorities tated authorities. For one, he (Mr. Seymour) | are properly enforced on that subject. When the spurned such committees, and would resist such people of Illinois adopted that negro exclusion illegal, revolutionary organizations if need be by clause, they meant that the honest laboring man force. While ne admitted that there were loval should have no competitor in the black racemen in the body of the Republican party, its that the soil of Illinois should belong to the leaders were dangerous and unwise men, and in white man, and that he alone was suited for her

Democratic party. They had and they would bereby tendered to the officers and volunteers of continue to loyally support the laws and authori- every corps, for their brave and gallant conduct ties of the country. They would give the Presi, in the war to preserve the Union and the Constide tall the men he called for to uphold the Gov. tution. History will record their deeds upon the

fessions. The Democratic State Central Committee of The Democratic party had hearts and arms strong Michigan receptly sent to the Republican State Central Committee a proposition to suspend party organization in that State at the approaching election and that the two committees should unite in calling a State convention composed equally of the two political parties for the nomination of candidates for the several State offices. The following resolution was the platform proposed by the Democratic committee as the base apon which all loyal men could stand:

"Resolved. That in the opinion of this committee the present condition of the country demands Governor Seymour was frequently interrupted the suspension of all party organization and party

nomination. The scene of cuthusiasm baffles all lican State Central Committee, but the proposition for a joint convention was rejected. Why When order was once more restored, loud was it rejected? The Republican committee say adorsed every word that Governor Seymour had 'effect the proposition." The interence is that if Democrats were the Republicans willing to do so. with the suggestion of the Democratic State

> The reason assigned is not the true one. Abolitionism controls the Republican party in that State, and the leaders are determined that the same disgraceful legislation that now blots the statutes of Michigan shall remain there, and that additions shall be made to it in such suggest for the gratification of its lawless maevolence.

That is one reason. Another is, the leaders of the party are unwil.

was proved on his trial.

would do so had they not called a Convention to come from your own free will. meet on the 24th of the present mouth. Three weeks from the time of their reception of the proposition of the Democracy for a joint Convention, and yet no time to carry it into effect! The dodge is transparent—the falsehood can deceive no intelligent man. The ignorant knave, Chand tion submitted by the Democratic committee, but honor? Let it be the blessed name of Peace they will nominate and endeavor to elect men who Makers! are as arrant funatics as ever cursed the constitu-

other Northern States. The abolitionists con individuals. Ultraism never yields or trolling the organization of the Republican party, knows no compromise and uses no confident in their strength and hungering for those of insolence and dictation. office as wolves for their prey, will reject every proposition that contemplates conservative action. Democrats in Michigan and everywhere tion submitted by the State Central Committee. If conservative men of all parties cannot act together under that resolution, then is the country lost beyond redemption. Party distinctions and partisan discussions are not kept alive by Democrats. This has been proven again and again during the present war. We only repel attack, and this we do, not because we are attacked as a York Herald savs: party, but as citizens who strive "to suppress the present wicked rebeilion, to maintain the Constitution, and enforce the laws of the United States. and to restore and perpetuate the Union." If are of a character quite as treasonable as any other parties refuse to unite with us for the ac- thing ever uttered by the leaders of the rebellion, complishment of these objects, upon them rests if not more so. Only last night Senator Wilson, the six and blood - Chicago Times.

From the London Times, August 29. The Recognition of the United States North.

not tend to excite enthusiasm in the new tecrnits the way of a threat, nor was it expressed as a be predicted, will not be undertaken wto the same cant. From other radical sources it is learned spirit of the first. All the circumstances of the that the purpose entertained by the friends of war are changed. The troops are not volunteers; Fremont is to raise an independent force of fifty the conflict has no "ninety days" limit; the enemy thousand men, to be placed under his command, is in terrible earnest, and fights with skill and dis | and then to declare him military dictator, and al cretion as well as courage. It is a more serious low him to assume the direction of governmental business altogether than was at first believed, policy and enforce his authority by the bayonet. No delusions are possible now. The part of the These things are whispered in the corridors of and are forced into the ranks by the threats of a own partisan purposes.

The part of the people who can fight by deputy

grace as may be. It would be better, of course. -Ft. Wayne Sentinel. that the madness of a hopeless undertaking should be recognized at the outset. This appears | THE NATIONAL TAX - The assessors and colto be a prescience beyond humanity. Yet when lectors recently appointed under the tax law of an invasion has consumed large armies, wasted last Congress received their blank books on Monmillions of treasure, and at the end of the first day, but are unable to tell from their instructions year of war leaves the invading power in doubt how or in what manner to proceed. In fact they whether it is not really in danger of attack, the appear to be in a dilemma, not even knowing future of such a conflict may be calculated from whether they are to keep an office or hold forth

can not be so fatal as the war. This was the to do. In short, the whole affair, owing either conclusion forced on the British Government at a to defects in the law or from instructions from period the his ory of which is taught in every headquarters at Washington, is in a decided mud-American school. The North might add its pre | dle, and the prospects are that several days will sent experience to the lesson of its schoolbooks elapse before any portion of the law will be car with infinite advantage. The American colo- ried into effect in this city .- N. Y. Herald. nists were "rebels" in the belief of England, as the Southern citizens are "rebels" to the Govern ment of Washington. We thought our national interest and our national pride were involved in suppressing the revolt by arms. We were stiff necked in the matter as a people, and the Gav erament was under the influence of the most ob-

We kept up the war for years, and we are still paying for the blindness of our grandfathers. Yet England had to yield all, to acknowledge the inpendence of America, and to let the British Crown sustain as it could the loss of its "brightest jewel." To our surprise, we soon found that the lewel was not so much missed; that as for our material interests, they were rather improved by the change-that we gained more by good friends than bad subjects. We now look on the issue of the conflict with satisfaction. But Enghand then, unlike America now, had a few wise and moderate men who saw the impossibility of conquering the rebellious colonies, and courageously opposed the popular clamor, foreseeing the

Lord Chatham called on the House of Lords to which a people might now listen with advanoutside of the authority of law and the constitution and laws tage. It was at one of the worst periods of the war: our Popes and our McCiellans had failed. The army was in a desperate condition. "That army," said Chatham, "can achieve anything but impossibilities; and I know that the conquest of British America is an impossibility. You can not conquer America! What is your present sit nation there? We do not know the worst; but we do know that in three compaigns we have done nothing and suffered much"-words that ex actly describe the North at the present moment. Our, King Government and people had to yield to the force of circumstances. These say most disernment, execute the laws, put down the rebel- bloody fields of Belmont, Donelson, Pittsburg tinctly to the Umonists, "You can not conquer lion and gain an honorable and lasting peace. Landing, Fredericktown, Lexington and other the South." And the Americans will have to obey their stern monitor, as we did before them.

> Proclamation from Gen. Lee. General Lee has issued the following procla-

LEE'S HEADQUARTERS. Army of Northern Virginia, Near Frederick, September 8, 1862 To the People of Maryland

It is right that you should know the purpose that has brought the army under my command within the limits of your State, so far as that purse concerns yourselves. The people of the Confederate States have long watched with the deepest sympathy the wrongs and outriges that have been inflicted upon the citizens of a Commonwealth alired to the States of the South by the strongest social, political and commercial ties, and reduced to the condition of a conquered province under the pretense of supporting the Constitution, but in violation of its most sacred

Your citizens have been arrested and imprisoned upon no charge, and contrary to all forms of law. A taith ul and manly protest against this outrage by a venerable and illustrious Marylander whom in better days no citizen appealed for anght in vain, was treated with scorn and contempt. The Government of your chief city has been usurped by armed strangers; your Legislature has been dissolved by the unlawing arrest of members; freedom of the press and speech has been suppressed; words have been declared offenses by the arbitrary decree of the Federal Executive, and citizens ordered to be tried by military commissioners for what they may dare to

Believing that the people of Maryland possess a spirit too lofty to submit to such a Government, the people of the South have long wished to aid them in throwing off this foreign voke to enable you again to enjoy the inalienable rights of free. men, and restore the independence and sovereignty of your State. In obedience to this wish our army has come among you, and is prepared to assist you with the power of its arms in regaining the rights of which you have been so unjustly despoiled.

This, citizens of Maryland, is our mission, so far as you are concerned. No restraint upon your free will is intended; no intimidation will be

ling to forego feeding at the public crib. The allowed within the limits of this army. Lastly, treasury in that State has been literally the prop- Marylanders shall once more enjoy their ancient erty of the State officers, and the people bave had freedom of thought and speech. We know no no lot of part in the matter. One of those State enemies among you, and will protect all of you officers is now in the penitentiary for robbing the in every opinion. It is for you to decide your exchequer at the in-tigation of his associates, as destiny, freely and without constraint. This army will respect your choice, whatever it may Yet this Republican State Central Committee be; and while the Southern people will rejoice to would have the country at large believe that they | welcome you to your national position among are willing to suspend party organization, and them, they will only welcome you when you

R. E. LEE. General Com'g.

Joe Wright on Peace-Making. We cannot wholly eradicate from the hearts of our people sectional names and partialities; they are older in portions of our country than the ler, is using every means and artifice within his Constitution; there were Southern colonies and compass to secure his return to the United States Northern colonies before its adoption. The sons Senate. It was at his instigntion the proposition of New England have borne and loved that dis was rejected. He was afraid of the conservative tinctive name for more than one hundred and element that would work together in a joint con- fifty years; in the sunny South the name of vention. Professing conservatism, the leaders Southron has been equally cherished and loved. of the party are working Garcisonism in that Shall not the young and mighty West have a State. They did not dare to cavil at the resolu- distinctive name, which her sons may have and

Let us not be slarmed at the word compromise. It is the richest word in the English language in As it has been in Michigan, so will it be in its adaptation to the business of Government and The above is from an address delivered by

Gov. WRIGHT before a college society a few years else ask no more than is embraced in the resolu- ago. How does his advice not to be alarmed at that rich word compromise harmonize with his present insatiate cry of war and confiscation.

> The Treasonable Plots of the Radicais. The Washington correspondent of the New

Notwithstanding the fright occasioned by the present condition of affairs to the radical agitators, their denunciations of the present Administration of Massachusetts, who is a type of this class, was publicly inveighing against the Government and denouncing to a crowd of news hunters and newspaper correspondents that if this Government was by England an Example for the located in New York it would be overturned in less than ten days, and a provisional Government The continual tale of defeat and calamity will established in its stead. This was stated, not in who are to fill the ranks so terribly thinned by proposition of the Senator himself, but was given the war. A second advance southward, it may wan an emphasis which was peculiarily signifipopulation that furnishes the successive armies the Capitol, and indicate the treasonable desires s begun to see that a conquest of the South is of the Jacobins who have endeavored in vain to impossible. They refuse to enfist for the work, pervert the policy of the Administration to their

The Prospect. will begin, perhaps, to recognize something of the We receive the most favorable accounts from difficulty when they are forced to pay the bill the all parts of the district of the great reaction in war has already run up and to calculate what even public sentiment which is taking place. In every another year of "conquest" must cost. They county we hear of numbers of Republicans who will begin to recover from the intoxication of the will vote for Mr. Edgerton. Mitchell is daily revel when they arrive at the sobering moment losing ground. In these times or national peril the reckoning! And it is well for markind the people need an able and conservative man to that the passion for conquest is sure to be checked represent them-one who can take a comprehenat some point by its cost, both in blood and gold sive view of our affairs, and will be ready at any A period arrives when national pride must yield time to advocate and support such measures as and make the best terms; and a way is sure to be may lead to the restoration of peace and the prefound by which the national honor can be recon- servation of the Union and the Constitution. Mr. Mitcheil's altra course-his complicity with It seeks consolation in the very bravery and the Julians, the Phillipses, and the Sumners, in obstinacy of the resistance, or affects to discover anding fuel to the flames of Southern rebellion, that it was only besten by the powers of nature, is freely commented on and openly condemned. by climate by distance, by mountains and rivers, Hundreds who have hitherto acted with the Reor by disease, or, in fact, by anything that palit publicans are now satisfied that the safety of the ates the railure. It matters little how the con- country demands a change of men and measures viction of the impossibility of an enterprise is ar- and are laboring zealously for the success of Mr. rived at, provided it is abandoned with as good a Edgerton. We look upon his election as certain.

on the curbstone. The most intelligent of them The time has arrived for a compromise of are unable to tell what is to be deducted from ome kind; the worst settlement of the dispute the income, if anything, or in fact what they are

No ABANDONMENT OF THE DRAFT .- Semi-offi cial statements are made to the effect that the draft has not been abandoned, but only the pass system abolished; and yet persons leaving the State are still required, it seems, to give bond. The quota of volunteers for Ohio, it is said, is raised, but that of the drafted militia is not. It is added that unless this last quota shall be made up by the 16th inst., the defi iency will be filled by draft. There is, we are told, no escaping this alternative .- Thio Statesman.

What the Second District has Done. The reports of the several enrolling commissioners for the Second Congressional District have been received. They exhibit the following

eers.
.429
864
1,207
1,187
959
224
1,335
650
3,885
l.

Other district have doubtless sent more men to the field than the Second, but we do not believe any have sent more in proportion to their armsbearing population. From the above table is to be deducted the exempts, amounting to about 3.500 in the District, leaving as subject to draft less than 11,500 men, which will be still further decreased by the companies now forming -N A. Ledger.

Enrollment Fifth Congressional Dis-

Counties. ö 1253 301/ 191/ Union.... . 1007 246 381 Favette..... 1495 560 633 2055 3013 Wayne 3573 1893 2041 5466 3747 Henry..... 2652 1088 1263 3740 33 29

3.067

2,343

Delaware ... 2197 982 1126 3179 35

Randolph... 2281 1182 1303 3463 37

Enrollments. Enrolled. Exempt. Volunteer. druft. St. Joseph cn'ty 3,029 301 1,128 355 279 Newton 3.943 1.663 3.297 2.041 628 3,219 3,847 1,2-0 2.466

579

285

951

Total.... 13205 5951 6657 19156

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AGAIN THIS EVENING. NOTICE. -In consequence of numbers being Bealers generally throughout the Union unable to obtain admission, the programme of last night

Beauty and the Beast. Beauty and the Beast. seauty and the Beast. CONFIDENTIAL. Mrs. Partington.

served seats 35 cents. Children half price. Box Office open from 10 to 2 o'clock. This afternoon Grand Cinderella Matinee &

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pleasure or the duties of married life;

also, middle-aged and old men, who,

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to any name or address you may wish, by inclosing me

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10

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HANCOCK COUPTY

Jackson, Brown, and Green.

SHELEY COUNTY.

JOHNSON COUNTY.

MORGAN COUNTY.

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District No. 5-Sidney Robertson, Waldron.

District No. 6-Willis Willis, Shelbyville.

District No. 7-J. P. Clarke, Edinburgh.

ley, and Union.

District No. 8-Lafaye te W. Fletcher, Franklin.

and White River.

District No 9-William H Craig, Martinsville.

District No. 10-Nathan Gilbert, Mooresville

Indianapolis, Sept. 10, 1862 .- sep11- 3t

District No. 11-S. T Hadley, Danville.

District No. 12-Alien Hess, Danville

Creek, and Vernon.

District No. 4-John Quincy Hatfield, Cleveland.

TOTICE is hereby given that the following named

he several Assessment Districts named below, com-

ton, Pike, and north half of Cepter.

No. 70 in the city of Indianapolis

Townships-Perry, Decauer, Wayne, and

south half of Center, including out-let

Townships-- Brandywine Blue River,

Sugar Creek, Brandywille, and Moral.

Town-hips-Blue River, Nineveh, He

Town-hips--Ray, Jeffer-on, Baker, Wash-

Townships-Adams, Monroe, Brown, Mad

Town-hips-Union, Eel River, Marion,

Clay, Franklin and west half of Center.

Guilford, Liberty, and east half of Center

WILLIAM A. BRADSH., W.

Assessor bixth District.

J. H. VAJEN.

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